

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

Daily Democrat.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

The first movement of the Southern Confederacy was to dispatch Commissioners to Europe to beg a recognition from crowned heads. They don't seem to appreciate the humiliation of their attitude, and in this hour of passion and ambition do not feel it. They wait in the ante-chambers of royalty for a nod or smile. Commissioners from a part of the great and proud Republic bending the supple hinges of the knee for aid in the ruin of their country! The statesmen of Europe, whilst they love the treason, feel a contempt for the traitors. They can't help it. They know this country and its exalted position amongst nations. They see its freedom, its prosperity, and have felt its power. They know that in a generation more its fiat would be law upon this continent, at least, and on the ocean, the common domain of nations. Jefferson's prediction, that this country would soon be able to dictate how they would be treated on the ocean, all Europe knows, and they naturally inquire what are these exiles after? What motives prompt them to forfeit the glory of the Great Republic? What brighter destiny do they expect to gain for the slave States, comparable to their share in the glory of the whole Union? What right do they expect to secure in the rivalry of nations to compensate for what they inevitably lose in their Southern Confederacy? The statesmen can't fail to reflect on all this, and measure the caliber of these Commissioners and their Confederacy. A poor affair this Southern uprising! all these European statesmen exclaim, and with good reason. The power is for evil to this country and to republicanism. The evil they like; but the men who do it, they despise. How different when our ancestors of 1776 went to Europe. They sought aid of France, which her hatred of England induced her to give, against the essential interest of the crown of that country. The French King had no love for republicanism. He hated republicanism, but he hated England more. Our fathers used the jealousy of France to gain the independence of a confederate for themselves and their posterity. These miserable Southern tricklers to rally use the jealousy of the ruling powers toward their own country to get aid in their effort to destroy it. They must be despised, and they haven't sense enough to know it. A feeling akin to that for James II, of England, who was the guest of France in his exile, begging aid to get a throne he had lost by his bigotry, must obtain. France was Catholic, but the haters about the court pointed at him in derision: There goes the poor old fool that sacrificed a crown for a string of beads.

These Southern Commissioners haven't a motive half as respectable as James had. They have no reason to give for this sacrifice of the power and glory of their country that will bear a moment's examination. The small ambition to hold office in a little country, they couldn't get in a great one, is at the bottom of all their efforts. These are the men who, to get a few small offices and gratify a vulgar ambition, would sacrifice more of national glory and honor than ever fell to the lot of a people.

So all reflecting Europe will think, and there are personal attractions about their agents to rise above the contempt with which they will be viewed. Instead of Franklins, Jeffersons and Allasses, whose philosophy and accomplishments added luster to their missions, there are Vanoys, Slidells and Masons—mercenaries. Think of these latter undertaking to strut about in the boots of such predecessors; and Jeff Davis trying to play Washington! Oh, ye big and little gods of earth, don't laugh at our country! These are only the fungi of the Great Republic. They are only curiosities for the philosopher to analyze; and tell us how a country so great produces things so small. Insects sometimes destroy what architects build; and, perhaps, Europeans may think that these insects will destroy the work of the Washingtons, Franklins and Jeffersons; and they may encourage the insects in the work they would rejoice to see done, and which they would not dare under take themselves. They know very well, however, that these are but insects.

A home these Confederates can talk about slavery, and its securities and dangers. They give some dignity to a bad cause, by pretending to protect a domestic institution involving great interests; but in Europe they must keep dark on that subject. Indeed, to cheat that part of the world they sacrificed their own pretensions. They prohibited the slave trade in their Constitution, after fierce denunciation of the North, because it was prohibited by law. Mr. Commissioner Yancey, it was one of your counts in the bill of indictments against the North, that the slave trade was prohibited by law. What, then, did you mean by prohibiting it in your Constitution? Insect Yancey would be dumb before such a question, unless he stoutly denied facts, which he is competent to do. Europe is not in a condition to be deceived by false pretences. She will help to divide the country, if possible; but she knows it is suicide in North and South, and can't help feeling a contempt for the agents from this country engaged in the business.

The difference between this Union whilst Buchanan was President, and when Lincoln was inaugurated, was not in the policy or laws of the country. They could not be changed. No right under the Constitution could have been interfered with. There was a difference, however; the same men that held Federal offices and controlled the Federal patronage under Buchanan had to lose them under Lincoln. There was the trouble.

GENERAL ROSECRANS.—At the time of writing we have the intelligence that General Rosecrans, with his inferior force, has, in all probability, so encompassed the enemy under Floyd, that he will be compelled to surrender. Among the officers who have distinguished themselves in the present campaign, there are none who have deserved more credit than this gallant officer. He has been engaged in the war from the very first. It is to him, more than any one else, that General McClellan and the country were indebted for the brilliant victory at Rich Mountain, and since then in the face of a superior foe, he has more than held his own. The country has frequently been in a state of alarm for him and his little band, beset, as he is, by great odds, but always in the conclusion he comes out victorious. To bear of a battle in which Rosecrans is engaged, no matter what odds has been opposed to him, is to hear of a victory. This is not done by mere brute fighting, although his soldiers are of the elite of the wing, but by masterly generalship. It is the consummate skill of the commander, combined with the courage of the soldier, which makes his success a foregone conclusion. There are no blunders to record against him. Whatever is best to be done is always done, and we prophecy that when the history of the campaign comes to be written, General Rosecrans, his skill, and success, will be one of the brightest in the scroll of fame, which records the heroes who have fought for the preservation of the United States.

A correspondent is very severe upon some arrests made in Woodford county, who were discharged; there being no charge against them, except that they were Southern Rights men. They were subjected to indignities, inconvenience and expense. Such arrests, beside the injustice, do nothing but evil, and should be avoided. He is a very indiscreet friend of the cause, if a friend at all, who prompts arrests without violation of law, or plain proof of intended violation.

We most earnestly exhort all Union men to use their influence to protect their neighbors, who have broken no law, against such treatment. It is unjust and despotic. There is a legal remedy against parties who do such things; but these times the remedy is slow and ineffectual.

We protest against such arrests. They are great wrongs. We are aware that some mistakes are made innocently; but a bad citizen may sometimes annoy his neighbor from no motive except personal spite. There are enough guilty; but men are entitled to their opinions. They are no breaches of law; but thousands who hold wrong opinions on this whole subject would soon break the law of their State or of the Federal Government.

POSTPONED AGAIN.—Buckner's visit to Louisville has been again postponed. The twenty days will expire next week, at which time he was to have dined here. But a letter has been received in this city from Walter N. Haldeman, Esq., stating as a most positive fact—a certainty more certain than fate—an event more inevitable than the visits of death and the sheriff—that he is, Walter N. Haldeman, Esq., escorted by Gen. Buckner and army, will arrive in Louisville on the first day of December! We should like to know why this visit has been postponed so late a day. Might as well wait till Christmas, and make a general holiday. Wonder if Walter N. and Gen. B. can't be persuaded hold off till the holidays come?

There are quite a number of our citizens watching with eager, longing eyes for this promised visit, but it has been postponed so often, and is now postponed again, we fear they will become disengaged and give up all hope. Make haste, Walter, and be sure to bring Simon B. with you.

THE last month has been a series of victories for the Union troops. In Kentucky and Missouri the Confederates have met with constant disasters. They are now retreating from Missouri, and they have been driven backwards in Kentucky, and the only success was at Ball's Bluff, and that had no material effect upon the campaign.

DOUGLAS ON BRECKINRIDGE.—Not a year ago, a gentleman was talking to Douglas, expressing the belief that Breckinridge would be true to the Union. "Although you live in Kentucky," said Douglas, "you don't know Breckinridge as well as I do. He will hold a commission in the Southern Confederacy before twelve months."

THE "Seashers" at Prestonsburg have again evaporated, and our yesterday's paper recorded another triumph for the Union troops in this State. It is a peculiarity of the tribe in this State that they are the most unlucky soldiers that ever burst powder.

A good-humored Secessionist says he is not surprised at the frequent defeats of the Southern force in the State; they took the chances when they violated the neutrality of the State. We mildly suggest that their feats indicate that they run the chance.

The Nashville-Bowlinggreen-Louisville Courier, whenever a chicken-house is opened or a hen-roost robbed, announces "another glorious victory." They pitch into little houses and steal ladies' petticoats; and leave in a grand hurry.

A letter to the Journal says that the Confederates on the border are stealing the little relics and trinkets that have been preserved in memory of departed relatives. Such men would filch the coins from the eyes of a corpse.

From the manner in which Buckner's soldiers steal ladies' under garments, it is quite apparent that they are not subject to strict discipline, but are suffered to "shift" for themselves.

The ex-Prestonsburg soldiers are said to be entreating themselves. We expect the faces of his flying soldiers will indicate that the only works will be a little paling.

A Secession paper says the Confederate soldiers are vieing with each other laterally in noble achievements. We have noticed that they vi-o-late.

SPEECH OF THE HON. NATIEL WOLFE, OF KENTUCKY, AT THE GRAND UNION RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Wolfe said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I wish I had language adequate to convey to you the profound sense of pain which I feel, in being called upon to speak of so much consideration as the courtesy which has been extended to me, since my arrival in this city. When I reached this city, the Chamber of Commerce extended to me an invitation to meet them, and converse on the condition of the country, and especially the condition of the State where I reside. To have received such an invitation from a body possessed of so much intelligence, and whose means of information were so ample and abundant, implied an estimate of myself which could have resulted alone from kindness and partiality.

The flattering reception which you have extended to me this evening, and the graceful language in which your honored Chambermen inspire me with a sense of gratitude which I cannot find language adequately to express.

In enjoying, however, the great honor which your presence this evening affords, I do not propose to indulge in a disquisition upon the great political questions which have divided and distracted the people of the United States.

I appear before you an humble but ardent advocate of the Union of these States—an advocate whose devotion to the honored institutions of his country knows no bounds.

An advocate who esteems the Temple of Liberty which is the bulwark and treasure of the nation, the grandest structure which the pages of history have

described upon their ample folds. I appear before you to kindle a fire, if need be, in the flame of devotion to the Union which glows in the bosom of the people of this great Commonwealth, with almost consuming fierceness. How could New York be otherwise than true to the Union? Her sons were among the chief architects of the great Temple of Liberty. Her blood was poured out lavishiy upon the hard fought fields of Revolutionary struggle; and throughout our existence as a Nation, her wisdom in council, and her valor on the battle fields have illustrated the brightest pages of the Nation's history. In the struggle which is not being made to preserve the existence of the Government and the Union, the people of this Commonwealth, true to the traditions of the past, and the memory of their illustrious lead, true to the glorious one flag, on whose ample folds are emblemized the insignia of our country's greatness, are rushing like the torrents of mighty rivers, to swell the vast thong that has gathered almost within the hallowed precincts of the tomb of Washington to uphold the sacred word of his hands. The highest duty which the mighty Republic of Rome imposed upon her Consuls in times of great peril, was that they should see that the Republic received no injury. Our country, bleeding at every pore, stretches forth her arms, and, in sad but resolute tones, calls upon her sons to rescue her from the destruction with which treason threatens to overwhelm her. And is not the salvation of this great republic worthy the effort? The nation's life, its greatness, and welfare of the world's history, furnish a parallel. We look in vain to the great Republics of antiquity for the enlightened system of self-government which our ancestors bequeathed to us. Greece, with all her philosophy, perished, without enjoying those lights of liberty which American institutions shed with resplendent splendor upon our people.

And Rome sank under the desolation which the Goths and Vandals brought on the Secessions of the South. Their leaders are bold, daring and reckless. They have stimulated their followers by appeals to the worst passions of our nature. They have striven to impress upon them that the war which the Government is waging is a war of subjugation. They have, through out the length and breadth of the land, proclaimed that their homes are to be made desolate, their property destroyed, their slaves set free, their wives and daughters dishonored. If subjugation, in this sense, constitutes a war of subversion, then, indeed, will the Northern patriots, with the men of the South in resistance to a barbarity which would shock the bosoms of friends in hell. If, indeed, the emancipation of the slaves were the object of this war, neither my heart, nor would the heart of Kentucky, be in it. All that true patriotism desires in carrying out this war is the preservation of the Union, upholding the Constitution, and enforcing the law. And why should not the man who lives in Louisiana, in South Carolina, or in any of the disloyal States of this Union, be required to obey the laws as well as the man who lives in New York or Kentucky? Because disloyalty prevails more in a State—because the master of all the slaves is the master of all the people. In the most extent of our territory, in the prosperity which we enjoy, in the cultivated pines which enriches the Temples of the living God, in the gentle breath of Heaven, which breathes the glorious flag of our country, in the coronets of freedom which circle the sunlit summits of our mountains, we witness the true abode of Liberty. And is all this greatness and happiness to perish in the grasp of treason? Rather every friend of the Union should perish—rather the wealth which thriving industry has accumulated should be scattered as shaft before the wind, than a division of the Union should be established. A benevolent God has joined together these States, and traitor hands can not pull them asunder.

Follow-citizens, there are faint-hearted ones who attach to the Union indecisives or dimmies in success or defeat attend our arms. If a battle is won to-day, they are brave and generous. They profess to be willing to shed their blood and pour out their treasure in behalf of the Union. If defeat overakes us, their valor takes flight, and they see in the treasure a useless expenditure of treasure. I such a base, savorless and cowardly relish in victory. To the true patriot, despite of endurance, loss, the trials and shield adversity but stimulates him to greater exertion, and he moves onward to the prize of his high calling with unabashed cheek and unflinching heart.

Follow-citizens, you have a powerful force in the Secessions of the South. Their leaders are bold, daring and reckless. They have stimulated their followers by appeals to the worst passions of our nature. They have striven to impress upon them that the war which the Government is waging is a war of subjugation. They have, through out the length and breadth of the land, proclaimed that their homes are to be made desolate, their property destroyed, their slaves set free, their wives and daughters dishonored. If subjugation, in this sense, constitutes a war of subversion, then, indeed, will the Northern patriots, with the men of the South in resistance to a barbarity which would shock the bosoms of friends in hell. If, indeed, the emancipation of the slaves were the object of this war, neither my heart, nor would the heart of Kentucky, be in it. All that true patriotism desires in carrying out this war is the preservation of the Union, upholding the Constitution, and enforcing the law. And why should not the man who lives in Louisiana, in South Carolina, or in any of the disloyal States of this Union, be required to obey the laws as well as the man who lives in New York or Kentucky? Because disloyalty prevails more in a State—because the master of all the slaves is the master of all the people. In the most extent of our territory, in the prosperity which we enjoy, in the cultivated pines which enriches the Temples of the living God, in the gentle breath of Heaven, which breathes the glorious flag of our country, in the coronets of freedom which circle the sunlit summits of our mountains, we witness the true abode of Liberty. And is all this greatness and happiness to perish in the grasp of treason? Rather every friend of the Union should perish—rather the wealth which thriving industry has accumulated should be scattered as shaft before the wind, than a division of the Union should be established. A benevolent God has joined together these States, and traitor hands can not pull them asunder.

And I tell you here, to-night, that a large portion of the people of the South only desire to be convinced that equality of rights is the primary principle of the Government. And if they are to be fought, and they will be, once more under the "Star Spangled Banner," and unite in the overthrow of the despots and unprincipled leaders who have hitherto led them into rebellion to gratify their selfish and mean ambition; and when the people of the South shall have become sensible of the delusion which selfish men have practiced upon them, who will be able to measure their consuming wrath? The man who now yields the Executive power of this self-styled Government may have his hours of swelling pride, in which he may look with barbary joy upon the triumph of his talents, and a feast upon his public success in overthrowing the Constitution of his country. But others will come, and they will be more numerous. 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WEDNESDAY MORNING—NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chester Express (daily except Sundays). 8:30 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily). 7:45 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express (daily). 8:30 A. M.
Reserve Louisville. 8:15 A. M.
Cincinnati Mail. 7:00 P. M.
Reserve Louisville. 7:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express 7:30 P. M.
Connection Train (with St. Louis and New Albany). 8:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Past Train No. 1 6:30 A. M.
Passenger Train 7:00 P. M.

AMMUNITION TRAIN. 8:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Leaven Train (Sunday, excepted) 7:00 A. M.
Benton and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted) 4:00 P. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Southern close at 12:00 M., and arrives at 12:00 P. M.

St. Louis, New Albany, via L. & N. R. R. (small offices close at 9:00 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at 8:00 P. M.

Henderson and River City close at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 6:30 A. M.

Louisville close at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Jefferson R. R. closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Bardstown R. R. closes at 8:00 P. M., and arrives 9:30 P. M.

Lexington Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 8:00 P. M.

Henderson and River City leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

Nashville Stage closes at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at 4:30 P. M. routes where the principal mails close at 12:00 at night, the way posts close at 12:00.

Court's Pistols.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office.

A Word to Newspaper Readers.

The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the surging events of the times, should be supplied with both editions.

The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks.

This places a paper within the reach of all.

To Correspondents.

We should be much obliged to our friends in all parts of the State if they would, during those stirring times, send us the news of their neighborhood whenever any events of importance occur. We shall thus be better able to keep our readers posted as to the true state of affairs in Kentucky.

N. B.—All letters for publication should be separate from letters on business, and addressed as follows: "Louisville Democrat, drawer C, Louisville, Ky."

Telegraphic Facts and Fancies.

Our dispatches tell us this morning that one of the great expedition has returned, disabled in a gale; that she left the fleet of Cape Fear Friday evening. Previous dispatches had stated that the fleet was seen Saturday within 30 miles of Ball's Bay, which it is supposed they entered early Sunday morning, when they would be 25 miles from Charleston. We calculated the fleet would not reach Charleston before Saturday evening, even with fair weather all the way, and our calculations were pretty nearly correct.

Our dispatches this morning give us the Cincinnati Times' report of the battle or skirmish at Gauley, but it is not near so full as the report we publish elsewhere.

We have news of a terrible hullabaloo at Springfield on receipt of the news that Gen. Fremont had received an order to give way for Gen. Hunter—officers threatening to resign and men laying down their arms. We don't believe the tenth part of the fussy news, but think it may up so that Fremont's coming would have a more graceful appearance. We were told, the other day, that if he was superseded he was to be declared Dictator of the Southwest, and all his officers were to resign, and this news is sent on to keep up the reputation of the world-beaten.

If there was any such fuss, then Fremont's general order was concealed in a better spirit than his men and officers exhibited, and could hardly fail to have a good effect on them. Gen. Hunter takes Fremont's place.

We were very much gratified yesterday by a visit of Company C, of the Provost Guard, Captain Wm. E. Benson. They paraded under command of that excellent drill master, Lieutenant Paul Byler, First Lieutenant of the company, and by their drill and maneuvering showed that they had profited by his instructions. We return our hearty thanks to them for the compliment they paid us, and feel that their party and life in the city under their charge will be faithfully protected.

RE ARRESTED.—H. Franks, who, as our readers will recollect, was arrested some weeks ago for smuggling, and released on bail, was re-arrested last night on the charge of treason, and confined in jail. His trunk contained papers, giving pretty accurate information of the troops down on the Nashville railroad, with which he prepared to go south, via Cincinnati and Saint Louis. We hope he will be kept close enough this time.

MYSTEROUS DISAPPEARANCE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. Elwang, a young German in the German Insurance Company, of this city, has been missing since last Saturday, and no one can give any clue to his whereabouts. He was a young man of talents and excellent character. His family and friends are deeply distressed at his unaccountable disappearance.

THEATRE.—There was a very good audience at the theater last night, and the performances were received with marked favor. It gives us pleasure to note that the audiences are gradually and constantly increasing in numbers.

The Hon. Jos. Holt is in St. Louis. He is one of the Commission appointed to examine and decide upon the accounts of contractors and others against the Government in the Military Department.

WE learn that another reinforcement of ten thousand men will be thrown into Kentucky this week, from Ohio and Indiana. Most of them will go on the Louisville line of operations.

CHAS. W. BRIGGS, mail agent between Evansville and Paducah, has resigned, and R. G. Samuel, of Ramsey, McLean county, Ky., has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Kentucky.

FIRST DAY.

The Grand Lodge convened at the usual hour.

Present—Grand Master E. M. Stone, of Louisville; Deputy Grand Master, *pro tem.*, A. Shinkle, of Covington; Grand Warden, *pro tem.*, A. J. Francis, of Covington; Grand Secretary Wm. White, of Louisville; Grand Treasurer George W. Morris, of Louisville; Grand Chaplain, *pro tem.*, John F. Fisk, of Covington; Grand Guardian, *pro tem.*, Senator Butler, of Winchester, and a general and large representation, especially from the upper portion of the State.

The report of the Commissioners of the Poor House was filed and ordered to be read.

Andrew Monroe and Wm. Mix were appointed a committee to settle with the Sheriff.

PROBATE COURT.

Present—Hon. Andrew Monroe, Judge.

The will of Adam A. Healey was proven and ordered to be recorded. Agnes Healey was qualified as executrix, with John Lloyd as security.

Mary Bremer was qualified as administrator of Daniels-Bremner, deceased, with Matthew Lay as security.

Wm. Root, qualified as administrator of William Hollis, deceased, N. Dorsey and A. Black securities.

E. S. Scarce, Wm. Merriman and John Harrison, appointed appraisers of the estate of Wm. Hollis, deceased.

Jacob Wilhelm, appointed guardian of Margaret, Elizabeth and Sophie Meyer, orphans of John Meyer, deceased, with M. Bach security.

The Court appoints David Wiser surveyor of road leading from A. Hussey's to Moore's bridge, and same hands allotted.

Ordered, That the R. W. Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Kentucky heartily and unanimously adopt and approve the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by the Grand Lodge of the United States at its last September term at Baltimore:

WHEREAS, The very spirit of Odd Fellowship—the life it would breathe over all the world—the profession it makes everywhere, and at all times, recognizing but one nation—the earth; but one family—the race of man. This is one of its bases—one pillar of its strength. And whereas, the universal aspiration to the wants of man in the demonstration that its principles are inspired, its doctrines divine. And whereas, The trouble, discord, and faction that so often and so fiercely prevail in and between the various associations of the day, enters not the portals of Odd Fellowship. And whereas, The bickerings, the strife for place and power, the spirit of aggrandizement, the thoughts of self, the contests of sections, and of party, which pervade society, embitter friendships, and occasionally even desecrate the sanctuary, have cast no shadow within our Lodges. And whereas, To cement more strongly the ties that bind us together, and to renew our vows and devotions upon the sacred altar of Odd Fellowship; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the perpetuity of Odd Fellowship, and its beneficial influence, can only be maintained and exercised by a rigid adherence to its ritual and fundamental laws.

Resolved, That the members of this Grand Lodge will employ every means, and will endeavor to impress upon the minds of their constituents, the necessity of so doing, to cultivate and practice those sentiments and principles which will be best calculated to preserve our beloved Order intact, wherever our influence extends.

The accounts of Caroline Guig, administratrix of George Guig, filed, and laid over for exceptions.

M. J. Osborne, administratrix of William Osborne; accounts returned, filed, and laid over.

Attest: JOHN B. SARGENT, D. C.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Tuesday, Nov. 5. Harriet Mullin, f. w. c., was last night arrested for disturbing the neighborhood by crying murder, &c., &c. It appeared that she had cause for the same, in consequence of which she was discharged.

Peter Dochterman, drunk and disorderly conduct; he appears, to a certain extent, to be crazy; sent to the poor house.

Jack Quinn, a slave of Mr. Quinn, was charged with running over a child; it was, however, stated to have been done accidentally.

The Earle counterfeit case was again called off; witness not appearing, an order was issued for their appearance, and case set for tomorrow.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hopes, and will continue to hope, that trying existing difficulties which have shaken our common country to its very foundation, causing distrust and estrangement between brothers and friends, may be speedily and amicably settled, and that the storm which is now raging in the hearts of the people of this once peaceful and happy land, may be assuaged, and the clouds which have darkened the hopes and blighted the prospects of a whole nation, may be swept away, giving place to a cloudless sky, a bright and gracious sunshine, shedding peace, harmony and joy over and through out this wide spread land.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—Col. Stanley's regiment is to leave Camp Dennison, for this city, at noon to-day, to come by steamers. The steamers Florence, Marengo, and Commodore Perry, were due at Cincinnati yesterday, from Wellsville, with the 51st Ohio board. The destination of this regiment is not yet known.

The steamers Telegraph No. 3 and Major Anderson arrived from Cincinnati last night, with the 1st Ohio, Col. Smith's regiment, aboard. They left the bar's, and marched to the Nashville depot for the night. This regiment is composed of three months' men, who sought some at Ball's Run and others in Western Virginia. They had good experience, and are a splendid looking body of men.

HAUL OF COUNTERFEIT.—A night or two since the officers of St. Louis succeeded in finding the sum of \$1,200 and thirteen kegs of white lead. The money was stowed away nicely in an old cupboard in the cellar of the house suspected. The bills were of the denominations of fives, tens, and twenties, on the State Bank of Missouri, Southern Bank of St. Louis, Southern Bank of Kentucky, and Pittsburg Bank of Illinois. Two gold watches were also found, supposed to have been stolen. Fred Bielsbach, proprietor of the house, was arrested.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.—Col. Stanley's regiment is to leave Camp Dennison, for this city, at noon to-day, to come by steamers. The steamers Florence, Marengo, and Commodore Perry, were due at Cincinnati yesterday, from Wellsville, with the 51st Ohio board. The destination of this regiment is not yet known.

THE MORGANTOWN AND WOODBURY ENGAGEMENTS.—We have a letter from Hartford, of Oct. 30th, giving an account of the brilliant engagements on last Tuesday, at Morgantown and Woodbury; but as it is not fuller than the account we published last Saturday evening, we refrain from publishing it. However, it fully confirms all the statements we made on Saturday, and proves that day's work one of the most brilliant of the war.

TERMINAL DEATH.—A young man named E. L. Welch, a farmer, who lived about six miles out of St. Louis, was in the city Saturday night. He got drunk and into a fight, in which he was worsted, and started to go home along the line of the North Missouri Railroad. A friend accompanied him some distance. Sunday morning his body was found, horribly mangled, about a mile from the point at which his friend left him. It is supposed he sat on the rail to rest, fell asleep, and was run over by a train.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. PITKIN, Wm. L. P. WIARD, BENJ. F. AVER.

Pitkin, Wiard & Co.,

(Successors to Pitkin Brothers).

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SEEDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,

Trees, Plants, Fertilizers, Plaster, &c.

311 MAIN STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mr. Avery being a partner in our house, enables us to furnish Wholesale Dealers with his Flows at low and short notice.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING SOLD HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF SEEDS, TO THE HOUSE OF W.M. B. WILSON, who will continue the business at the old stand, takes pleasure in commanding him to thank all his friends for their kind sympathy generally, as every way worthy of their confidence.

He has full control of the business for several days, and is authorized to settle the business of the old.

W. M. BASHAW.

WM. B. WILSON,

Successor to G. W. Bashaw.

Grass Seeds!

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS,

BEADS, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, NOCK,

GARLIC, MILLET, &c. Also, all kinds of

Garden Seeds,

HORSE-POWERS, TURNERS, PLOWS, & all the

IMPROVED PULVERS, GRINDING MILLS, &

ENDLESS CHAIN, CALCIUM PLASTER, LIME PLAS-

TER, &c. &c.

The amount of the above articles in store and

will be sold at low prices.

W. M. B. WILSON,

No. 222 West Main street, south end.

F. FABEL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STAR & PRESSED MOLD GOLD!

ALSO, OXIDE, OLIVE, GERMAN, PALE, AND

WHITE GOLD, &c. &c. 145 east

Third Street, between Main and Water, Louisville.

Having entirely new machinery, with the latest im-

provements, a large experience and practice will

enable us to give the lowest prices.

Orchards sold and promptly filled at the short

notice.

INSURANCE.

GUTHRIE INSURANCE AND

TRUST COMPANY.

Chartered Capital, \$300,000

Paid in and Secured, \$100,000

THE GUTHRIE COMPANY IS NOW

organized & ready to engage in

Business in a general & all manner

of business on liberal & honest terms.

—In Business at No. 1 Main, corner of Main

and Building, Louisville, KY.

ANDREW GRADY, President.

J. A. PATTON, Vice-President.

DIRECTOR.—W. A. Dugwell, Dennis Long, J. P. Marshall, Keayley Carter, Jacob C. Walker, Alex. Gray, John H. Hutchins, John F. Farmer, William Steward, Dr. E. B. Lewis, Dr. W. C. Lewis, Dr. W. C. Lewis.

S. R. BROWN, Secretary.

Franklin Insurance Company.

Office of the FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY,

Locality, April 1, 1861.

AT A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, HELD THIS

DAY, to elect a President, and twelve Directors to

serve in the year, the following gentlemen were

unanimously elected:

JAMES TRABURN, President.

W. H. HOLISTER, Secretary.

William Gandy, William Gay,

William Morris, James S. Littleton,

John W. Anderson, W. G. Morris,

John C. Walker, Joseph C. Fortis,

Warren L. Aspinwall, Hiram C. Fortis.

The attention of mercantile and manufacturers is par-

chased, and established and successful

Insurance Company, which continues to do a general

business in the insurance business on the most liberal

and reasonable terms.

—A. B. REED, President.

E. J. Adams, A. G. Gordon, T. W. Wilson.

EL. Once over state of D. B. Bondell & Son, 10th.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., JANUARY 1, 1861.

THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO. IS NOW

ENGAGED IN A GENERAL

INSURANCE BUSINESS ON THE MOST LIBERAL

AND FAIR TERMS.

—The amount of its Capital Stock is One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

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